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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION FOR:

**SYSTEM AND METHOD OF IMPROVING  
PERFORMANCE OF A WEB BROWSER**

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1 SYSTEM AND METHOD OF IMPROVING PERFORMANCE OF A WEB BROWSER

2

3 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

4

5 This invention relates generally to data processing: database and file management;  
6 data structures; and document processing, and more particularly although not exclusively to  
7 hypermedia.

8

9 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10

11 The diversity and wealth of information available via the internet makes it a highly  
12 desirable medium to access. In general, a graphical user interface ("GUI") is utilized to  
13 access internet content (e.g., text, audio, images, files, etc.). The most common GUI used to  
14 access internet content today is a browser e.g., NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR, MICROSOFT  
15 INTERNET EXPLORER, etc. operating on a personal computer ("PC"). Much of the  
16 internet content is accessible as or via HTML-based (Hypertext Markup Language) Web  
17 pages. In order to access or process this content, a user generally uses a PC e.g., an APPLE  
18 MACINTOSH computer or a computer utilizing a MICROSOFT WINDOWS operating  
19 system. Web pages often have some form of user-selectable icons or links (e.g., button,  
20 fingernail image, etc.) that allow the user to view or access a referenced (or linked) Web  
21 page, image, or some other form of content.

22

23 A link may be processed in a variety of ways. For example, a new Web page may be  
24 generated, content may be printed or stored, audio content may be played, video content may  
25 be displayed, etc. The active Web page is defined as the Web page in which a pointer (e.g., a  
26 computer mouse pointer) is currently located.

27

28 Typically, when a link is selected while viewing a first Web page, the browser  
29 replaces the first Web page with the Web page referenced in the link. For example, if a user  
30 is viewing a main (or Home) Web page with links to auxiliary Web pages, and the user  
31 selects a link for one of the auxiliary Web page, the browser will display the auxiliary Web

1 page. If the user then wishes to view the Home page again, the user will typically select the  
2 "back" icon. Additionally, if the user wishes to view a second auxiliary Web page, the user  
3 will typically go back to the Home page to select the link to the second auxiliary Web page.  
4 Utilizing this procedure, navigating Web pages may be quite time consuming. Moreover, it  
5 may be difficult to compare content of multiple Web pages in this manner. For users with  
6 slow internet connections, this method of internet navigation may be particularly frustrating  
7 because, to view multiple links, the user may waste time waiting for one link to download  
8 before being able to begin downloading the next link. Additionally, for users paying for time  
9 connected to the internet, downloading one Web page, viewing that page, navigating back,  
10 viewing a next page, etc. may waste time, and thus money. Moreover, traditional methods of  
11 Web navigation may be frustrating to users with fast internet connections because finding and  
12 selecting individual links may be the most time consuming part of Web browsing.

13

14 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

15

16 The invention is a method, a computer readable medium and a system for improving  
17 performance of a graphical user interface (GUI).

18

19 In one respect, the invention is a method for improving performance of a GUI. The  
20 method comprises identifying a plurality of links, wherein the identifying is performed in  
21 response to an initiation command. The method further comprises automatically processing  
22 the plurality of links, with each link being processed individually.

23

24 In another respect, the invention is a computer readable medium on which is  
25 embedded computer software comprising a set of instructions for executing a method of  
26 improving performance of a GUI. The method comprises identifying a plurality of links,  
27 wherein the identifying is performed in response to an initiation command. The method  
28 further comprises automatically processing the plurality of links, with each link being  
29 processed individually.

1        In yet another respect, the invention is a system for improving performance of a GUI.  
2        The system comprises a parser, wherein the parser is configured to identify a plurality of  
3        links in response to an initiation command. The system further comprises a thread generator,  
4        wherein the thread generator is configured to individually process each of the plurality of  
5        links.

6

7        In comparison to known prior art, certain embodiments of the invention are capable of  
8        achieving certain advantages, including some or all of the following: (1) More powerful Web  
9        navigation; (2) More versatile Web navigation; and (3) A greater ability to manage time  
10       resources. Those skilled in the art will appreciate these and other advantages and benefits of  
11       various embodiments of the invention upon reading the following detailed description of a  
12       preferred embodiment with reference to the below-listed drawings.

13

#### 14       **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

15

16       Figure 1 is a flow chart of an exemplary method, according to an embodiment of the  
17       invention;

18       Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary browser window, according to an embodiment of the  
19       invention;

20       Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary popup toolbar, according to an embodiment of the  
21       invention; and

22       Figure 4 illustrates an exemplary software architecture, according to an embodiment  
23       of the invention.

24

#### 25       **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

26

27       For simplicity and illustrative purposes, the principles of the invention are described  
28       by referring mainly to an exemplary embodiment thereof, particularly with references to a  
29       system to improve Web page navigation. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would  
30       readily recognize that the same principles are equally applicable to, and may be implemented

1 in, a system capable of navigating multiple layers, screens or pages of content of any known  
2 GUI, and that any such variations are within the scope of the invention. While in the  
3 following description numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough  
4 understanding of an embodiment of the invention, in other instances, well known methods  
5 and structures have not been described in detail so as not to obscure the invention.

6

7 Figure 1 is a flow chart of a method 100, according to an embodiment of the  
8 invention. The method 100 may enable a user of a browser to process every link within an  
9 active Web page. The method 100 may save user time in that the user need not select links  
10 individually. Additional user time may be saved because the user may not be required to  
11 scroll about within the Web page in order to find links to select. Moreover, the method 100  
12 may allow a user to view links that are non-obvious or hidden. For example, a link may be  
13 placed within or behind a graphical image. Furthermore, the method 100 may exist in a  
14 number of forms, several of which are described below.

15

16 In step 110, the method 100 is initiated or activated. The method 100 may be  
17 activated in a variety of ways, several of which are described in Figures 2 and 3.  
18 Additionally, it is within the scope of the invention that any known method of activating a  
19 computer readable medium may be utilized to activate the method 100 and thus, may be  
20 substituted for step 110. Following step 110, the method 100 may proceed to step 120.

21

22 In step 120, substantially every link within the active Web page is determined. For  
23 example, as described in Figure 4, a parser may parse a corresponding source code of the  
24 active Web page and generate a list of links. The parser may identify links based on  
25 predetermined search criteria (e.g., http, www, etc.). Following step 120, the method 100  
26 may proceed to step 130.

27

28 In step 130, each link of the list of links identified in step 120 may be processed. For  
29 example, as described in Figure 4, a thread generator may spawn a browser process for each  
30 link of the list of links. Following step 130, the method 300 may end.

1        In a second embodiment the method 100 may process a subset of the links within the  
2 active Web page based on the content type of the links. The method 100 of the second  
3 embodiment is similar to the method 100 described above and thus only those features which  
4 are reasonably necessary for a complete understanding of the second embodiment are  
5 described below.

6

7        Although not shown in Figure 1, in a process known to those skilled in the art, prior  
8 to or during the method 100, one or more content types (e.g., audio, video, file, banner, menu  
9 bar items, etc.) may be removed from the content types processed by the method 100. For  
10 example, within an internet options user interface, a dialog box may present the user with a  
11 user modifiable list of substantially all content types. By default, one or all content types may  
12 be selected for processing and the user may select or deselect one or more content types as  
13 desired. Any selected content types may be processed in steps 120 and/or 130 and any  
14 deselected content type may thus be removed from content types processed in steps 120  
15 and/or 130. For example, if the video content type is deselected, substantially no video  
16 content will be processed in steps 120 and/or 130.

17

18        In a third embodiment the method 100 may process the links in a predefined manner.  
19 The method 100 of the third embodiment is similar to the method 100 described above and  
20 thus only those features which are reasonably necessary for a complete understanding of the  
21 third embodiment are described below.

22

23        Although not shown in Figure 1, in a process similar to selecting content types  
24 described in the second embodiment, a mode of processing may be selected. For example, if  
25 a store mode is selected, Web content may be stored to memory in step 130. Stored Web  
26 content may subsequently be viewed, heard, printed, etc., as required, in response to a user  
27 request. In this manner, the user may more quickly and easily store Web content for later  
28 access. Thus, the user may save money and/or better manage time resources. For example, a  
29 user paying for time connected to the internet may save money by quickly storing Web  
30 content, disconnecting internet services, and subsequently viewing the stored content. In a

1 second example, a user lacking uninterrupted internet access (e.g., a commuter, etc.) may  
2 better manage time resources by storing content for later access after being disconnected.  
3 While storing content has been discussed, in an alternative form, a print or attach to email  
4 mode may be selected in addition to or instead of the store mode.

5

6 Additionally, a mode of processing may be selected for each content type. For  
7 example, audio content may be stored, while video content may be displayed.

8

9 Furthermore, a batch mode of processing may be selected. In one form, the batch  
10 mode may process a predefined or user modified number of links. For example, if the batch  
11 mode is set to process ten (10) links, activating the method 100 within an active Web page  
12 containing more than ten (10) links may result in only ten (10) links being processed initially.

13 Once the ten (10) links have been processed, the remaining or next ten (10) links may be  
14 processed. In another form, the batch mode may be configured to concurrently process no  
15 more than a predefined or user modified number of links. For example, if the batch mode is  
16 set to process two (2) links, then activating the method 100 within an active Web page  
17 containing more than two (2) links may result in only two (2) links being processed initially.  
18 Subsequently, if the user closes one or more of the processed links, additional links may be  
19 processed to bring the number up to two (2). In this manner, a user may quickly and easily  
20 compare a multitude of links.

21

22 In a fourth embodiment the method 100 may be accessed via one or more keystrokes,  
23 a combination of keystrokes, a computer peripheral button activation, etc. The method 100  
24 of the fourth embodiment is similar to the method 100 previously described and thus only  
25 those features which are reasonably necessary for a complete understanding of the fourth  
26 embodiment are described below.

27

28 In a process known to those skilled in the art, button attributes of a computer  
29 peripheral may be modified to perform various function. For example, activating the right  
30 button of the computer mouse may be modified to initiate the method 100. Additionally, in a

1 similar process, the attributes of one or more keys or a combination of keys may be modified  
2 such that the activation of the one or more keys or the combination of keys may initiate the  
3 method 100. For example, pressing the “Alt” key in combination with the “e” key may be  
4 configured to initiate the method 100.

5

6 Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary browser window 200, according to an embodiment  
7 of the invention. As shown in Figure 2, the browser window 200 includes a display area 210,  
8 scroll bars 220 and 230, an explode icon 240, and a pointer 250. Additionally, the browser  
9 window 200 and the explode icon 240 may exist in a variety of forms, several of which are  
10 discussed below.

11

12 The display area 210 enables a user to view a subset of the content of a Web page.  
13 The display area 210 includes three (3) columns of icons 211, 212 and 213. The icons within  
14 columns 211 - 213 represent links to various other pages of content. For example, within  
15 column 211, each icon  $L_1$  to  $L_n$  may link to a graphical image. Although not depicted in  
16 display area 210, the columns extend downward and may be viewed by scrolling down. For  
17 example, the scroll bar 220 may be utilized to view content above and/or below the current  
18 field of view. Additionally, the scroll bar 230 may be utilized to view content on either side  
19 of the current view.

20

21 In one form, the explode icon 240 may be configured to, at least, provide the user with  
22 the capability to initiate the method 100. Selecting the explode icon 240 may save user time  
23 in that the user need not select links individually. Additional user time may be saved because  
24 the user may not be required to scroll the page in order to find links to select. Moreover,  
25 selecting the explode icon 240 may allow a user to view links that are non-obvious or hidden.  
26 For example, a link may be placed within or behind a graphical image.

27

28 In another form, a tools menu 250 may be configured to, at least, provide the user  
29 with the capability to select attributes associated with the method 100. For example, the tools  
30 menu 250 may be accessed in order to select one or more attributes. Although not shown in

1      Figure 2, in a process known to those skilled in the art, an internet options user interface may  
2      be accessed. Modifying the method 100 in this manner may provide the user with the  
3      capability to optimize the method 100 to the user's needs.

4

5              In yet another form, a subset, or group of links may be selected by the user. For  
6      example, a user could depress the left mouse button and "drag" the pointer 250 across and/or  
7      down the active Web page ("Mouse-Drag") to select a group of links. Selected links could  
8      subsequently be processed in response to selecting the explode icon 240. Although the  
9      Mouse-Drag method of selecting groups of links may appear superficially similar to various  
10     other methods of selecting groups of links in which links are individually selected, the  
11     Mouse-Drag method according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention enables a user  
12     to select multiple links in fewer actions, thus increasing efficiency.

13

14              In another embodiment, as shown in Figure 3, the explode feature may be accessed  
15     via a popup menu. The explode feature of the below embodiment is similar to the explode  
16     feature described above and thus only those features which are reasonably necessary for a  
17     complete understanding of the second embodiment are described below.

18

19              Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary popup menu 300, according to an embodiment of the  
20     invention. As shown in Figure 3, the popup menu 300 includes an explode menu item 305.  
21     In a preferred form, the popup menu 300 may be accessed via a right-click of a mouse or  
22     equivalent computer peripheral operation within the active Web page. In a manner similar to  
23     the explode icon 240 of Figure 2, selecting the explode menu item 305 may initiate the  
24     method 100.

25

26              Figure 4 illustrates an exemplary software architecture 400, according to an  
27     embodiment of the invention. As shown in Figure 4, the software architecture 400 includes a  
28     user interface 410, a selector 420, a parser 430, a thread generator 440 and a browser 450.

1        The user interface 410 may be configured to provide a user with the capability to  
2 select options as described above. The user interface 410 may further be configured to  
3 forward selected options to the selector 420.

4

5        The selector 420 may be configured to accept and store options forwarded by the user  
6 interface 410. The selector 420 may further be configured to forward options, as required, to  
7 the parser 430 and/or the thread generator 440.

8

9        The parser 430 may be configured to perform, at least, step 120 of method 100. For  
10 example, in response to initiation, the parser 430 may be configured to communicate with the  
11 browser 450 and access the source code of the active Web page. The parser 430 may further  
12 be configured to identify links within the source code. The links may be identified based on  
13 predefined search criteria. The parser 430 may further be configured to generate a list of  
14 links. The parser 430 may further be configured to accept options from the selector 420.  
15 Based on the options, the parser 430 may or may not include certain content types in the list  
16 of links. For example, the parser 430 may reference the options and edit the list of links to  
17 remove links based on the content type of the links. The parser 430 may further be  
18 configured to forward the list of links to the thread generator 440.

19

20        The thread generator 440 may be configured to perform, at least, step 130 of method  
21 100. For example, in response to receiving the list of links from the parser 430, the thread  
22 generator 440 may be configured to communicate with the browser 450 and to individually  
23 forward each link of the list of links to the browser 450, such that a new browser process is  
24 initiated for each link. The thread generator 440 may further be configured to accept options  
25 from the selector 420. Based on the options, the thread generator 440 may specify to the  
26 browser 450 the type of process to be initiated for each link.

27

28        The browser 450 may include any known system capable of accessing internet  
29 content. In a preferred form, the browser 450 may be configured to perform the method 100.  
30 For example, the function of the software architecture 400 may be subsumed within the

1 browser 450. However, it is within the scope of the invention that any browser capable of  
2 being configured to communicate with the software architecture 400 may be included.

3

4 The method 100 may exist in a variety of active and inactive forms. For example,  
5 they may exist as software program(s) comprised of program instructions in source code,  
6 object code, executable code or other formats. Any of the above may be embodied on a  
7 computer readable medium, which include storage devices and signals, in compressed or  
8 uncompressed form. Exemplary computer readable storage devices include conventional  
9 computer system RAM (random access memory), ROM (read only memory), EPROM  
10 (erasable, programmable ROM), EEPROM (electrically erasable, programmable ROM), flash  
11 memory, and magnetic or optical disks or tapes. Exemplary computer readable signals,  
12 whether modulated using a carrier or not, are signals that a computer system hosting or  
13 running the computer program may be configured to access, including signals downloaded  
14 through the Internet or other networks. Concrete examples of the foregoing include  
15 distribution of the program(s) on a CD ROM or via Internet download. In a sense, the  
16 Internet itself, as an abstract entity, is a computer readable medium. The same is true of  
17 computer networks in general.

18

19 What has been described and illustrated herein is a preferred embodiment of the  
20 invention along with some of its variations. The terms, descriptions and figures used herein  
21 are set forth by way of illustration only and are not meant as limitations. Those skilled in the  
22 art will recognize that many variations are possible within the spirit and scope of the  
23 invention, which is intended to be defined by the following claims -- and their equivalents --  
24 in which all terms are meant in their broadest reasonable sense unless otherwise indicated.

25